THE

MEGANTIC CONSOLIDATED

Copper Mining Company,

OFFICE, NO. 95 MILK STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.,

U. S. A.

Prospectus

Rare Book Dept. Survey

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THE

MEGANTIC CONSOLIDATED

COPPER MINING

COMPANY.

LOCATION OF MINES.

HARVEY HILL, LEEDS, MEGANTIC COUNTY,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1481

CAMBRIDGE
TRIBUNE

MEGANTIC CONSOLIDATED

COPPER MINING

COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW JERSEY,

NOVEMBER 25, 1881.

CAPITAL STOCK, $3,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $10.

SHARES UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS

— OF THE —

MEGANTIC CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

PRESIDENT,

DANIEL R. KELLY, OF NEW YORK.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHARLES H. WISWELL, OF CAMBRIDGE.

TREASURER,

D. GILBERT DEXTER, OF CAMBRIDGE.

SECRETARY,

EDWARD M. MAY, OF CAMBRIDGE.

GENERAL MANAGER,

D. GILBERT DEXTER, OF CAMBRIDGE.

SUPT. AT CANADA OFFICE, HARVEY HILL,

GEO. HALL PORTER.

DIRECTORS,

HON. GEORGE IRVINE, M. P.,	QUEBEC.
CHARLES H. WISWELL,	CAMBRIDGE.
DANIEL R. KELLY,	NEW YORK.
WILLIAM G. BURNHAM,	BOSTON.
COL. C. M. RANSOM,	BOSTON.
GEORGE D. RICE,	CAMBRIDGE.
D. GILBERT DEXTER,	CAMBRIDGE.

COUNSEL,

BLAIR & WISWELL.

PROSPECTUS.

MEGANTIC CONSOLIDATED

COPPER MINING COMPANY.

In presenting to the public the claims of this mining enterprise, it is desired on the part of those making the purchase and organizing the company to state plainly the facts as they exist, and which can be easily proven by a visit to the property itself. In fact, it is desired on the part of those controlling this mining interest that any and all desiring to make an investment should visit Harvey Hill and see for themselves.

The Megantic Consolidated Copper Mining Company has been organized for the purpose of mining in a legitimate manner on a property already developed to such an extent as to leave no possible doubt as to the results to be

obtained from the ores, or of the almost unlimited quantity of the precious metal awaiting the earnest work now inaugurated. This famous copper property, (justly celebrated in all the geological reports of the Dominion of Canada, and classed as one of the richest mines in British America, if not the richest,) consists of about four thousand acres of land, rich in copper and other ores. In fact, it may be stated that gold-bearing quartz is found on the property, but as yet no attempt has been made at developing the extent or value of the find. The copper veins, without doubt, extend through the entire length of the Company's property, and there is every reason to suppose that the product will grow larger and richer the longer it is worked. Such is the belief of the best experts in mining who have visited the property, both recently and in times past.

Harvey Hill is situated in the township of Leeds, Megantic County, and Province of Quebec, and eight miles from Broughton, a station on the line of the newly constructed Quebec Central Railroad. It is seventy miles from Quebec. The situation is beautiful, and contains one of the most pleasing landscapes in all Canada. Aside from the immense value of ores on the estate, it can be said to be one of the finest ranges for farming and lumber to be found in Canada. The soil is rich and the forests valuable.

On the property are large reduction works—60 × 100 feet, three stories high — supplied with all the necessary machin-

ery, consisting of crushers, stamps, tools, etc., of the most improved make, and required for the reduction of the ore; also one large engine-house, with one one hundred and fifty (150) horse-power engine, with boilers, shafting, pulleys, steam-pump, etc.; there is also a smaller engine for other use. Connected with the engine-house is a substantial brick chimney, 75 feet high by 9 feet square at the base, surmounted by a neat and substantial cast-iron cap; a main-shaft house, 50×40 feet, two stories; one air-shaft house, 30×50 feet, one story; blacksmith and machine shop, saw-mill, carpenter-shop, three large store-houses; also one large barn, two stables, harness and tool house; twelve tenement houses, and one large boarding-house; one store and office building, and one ice-house. In the centre of the village is a large reservoir; also one other reservoir, situated on an eminence considerably higher than the centre one, and about one hundred yards distant. These reservoirs supply the engine with water, and also are ready in case of fire, and are sufficient for the use of the whole village.

The Mines.

These mines consist of five veins, which have been fully opened, and seven shafts sunk, of varying depths, from ninety to seven hundred feet. Although strong cupriferous mineral indications have been discovered at various points, the principal mining operations have been confined to near the summit and on the northern slope of that part of the Company's property called Harvey Hill, on lot 17 of the 15th range.

The geographical formation of this part of the above township is "talcoid mica slates" which, from their lustre, are called "nacreous slates," and are of the Quebec group — Lower Silurian.

These slates are in bands, varying in color from deep to light blue, buff and pearly white. They underlie to the northwest at about 20 degrees from the horizon, and some of them are thickly studded with chloritoid; and one near

the ridge of the hill is much charged with steatite, and is known as the "soapstone bed."

In these slates have been discovered some remarkable lenticular masses and inter-stratified beds of copper ores, and these ores present, with the slates in which they are imbeded, geological features totally unlike those of the general copper mining districts, but may be considered a type of an extensive cupriferous formation, peculiar to this part of the Dominion, and which there are abundant reasons for believing contains a vast deposit of mineral wealth yet to be developed. Of a lot of three hundred tons of copper ore taken from workings made in these masses, about $29,000 worth of pure copper was obtained.

Of this quantity a very large per cent. was obtained from the shaft "Fanny Eliza" alone, which has been discovered and worked to the depth of about 600 feet from the surface, by a cross-cut from Kent's shaft. This valuable discovery proves a singular and important feature in this enterprise, and one greatly in its favor, namely, that the lenticular masses found at the deepest point have yielded the greatest quantities of rich copper ore, and from its appearance and the favorable geological character of the nacreous slates, there is every evidence that at a greater depth these lenticular masses increase in size and productiveness.

In sinking Fremont's shafts to prove one of these lenticular masses, the soapstone bed previously referred to was

intersected 90 feet from the surface, where some portions of it carried copper ore between the laminæ of the rock; about 700 feet north of this bed another band of slates has been intersected in No. 2 Grass shaft, at a depth of about 90 feet, where the ore-bearing portion of the slates is termed "inter-stratified bed." It is at this point about 6 feet thick, and from it large quantities of good ore have been taken, dressed and shipped. The ore portion of the bed in this shaft terminates abruptly in descending, but enlarges on its westward course towards Kent's shaft (900 feet west of Martin shaft), in which the same or a similar kind of bed has also been opened and worked at the 60, 120 and 180 foot levels. At the first level it has a thickness of 12 feet. The upper portion near the hanging wall carries yellow, and the lower, or that on its foot-wall, purple copper ore. At the 120 foot, or second level, the same size and peculiar division of the ore is observable.

In further testimony of the richness and quantity of the ore find, it is worthy of note that two men took out from one surface vein and dressed, ready for shipment, fifteen tons of solid ore in two days.

Past Operations.

Under previous operations a large outlay of capital was expended in purchasing the property, developing the mine, construction of buildings, and the purchase of machinery and tools. There is now on the property a complete plant costing over $100,000, on hand and in good condition.

The suspension of operations on the mine in 1878 was mainly through a general disagreement among the stockholders, which caused a lack of capital to operate it; the absolute need of first-class smelting works on the property necessary, railroad facilities sufficiently near the mine to avoid the large outlay for transportation to the then nearest railway station, together with the vastly improved system of mining of the present, over that which existed even at that late day. At that time the nearest shipping point was 21 miles distant, while at present, and since the opening of the Quebec Central Railroad, the distance to the nearest shipping point has been reduced to little less than eight miles.

Reopening of the Mines.

Upon a careful and thorough investigation into the merits of these mines by the parties in interest it has been decided that, as one of the most important obstacles in the way of profitable working of the mine has been overcome in the construction of the Quebec Central Railroad, and the favorable prospects of an extension of a branch connecting the mines with the railroad, and the construction of highly-improved smelting-works, and the assurance of all needed capital for its workings — the enterprise will be unsurpassed as a rich and well-paying investment. With these facts, and thoroughly alive to the splendid prospects before them, the new company has already commenced operations. A force of men has been set at work in repairing the buildings, overhauling and repairing the machinery and tools, and

pumping out the shafts, which gives to the locality its old-time business activity.

The mines are to be fully opened at an early day, when the ore now on the dump will be dressed and shipped, and the dump thoroughly cleared, preparatory to the more active operations entered upon by the new management.

In carefully reviewing the past and present outlook of this enterprise, and the favorable circumstances under which the new company enters upon its undertaking, it is almost unnecessary to say, that, with nothing better than a fairly wise and careful management, this company seems destined to enjoy a degree of prosperity that will justify the undertaking of so great an enterprise.

Reliable reports ascribe to the copper ore taken from these mines the highest value of any copper ores ever received at the smelting works in Swansea, England; and, while the quality and richness of the ores appear to be unquestioned, there are equally reliable proofs that the quantity is almost if not quite inexhaustible, and it is firmly believed that the copper ore will materially increase in purity and quantity as the workings proceed downward.

With the above facts before them, the syndicate have perfected the organization of a joint stock company of three millions capital, divided into three hundred thousand (300,000) shares, par value ten dollars each, and will occupy rooms in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, No. 95 Milk

Street, the office adjoining the Eagle National Bank, where all necessary information concerning this Company and its property may be obtained.

In giving a small portion of the accumulated and positive testimony regarding the property, it may be said:

First.—There is every possible evidence of an inexhaustible supply of the best grade ores.

Second.—The product from the mine has produced copper in paying quantities for many years even at the large expense attending its transportation to England for reduction.

Third.—The near alliance by rail recently obtained, and the prospect of a line to be built very soon through the property, with the erection of smelting works now being contracted for, with modern appliances for work, must give a largely-increased profit to the stockholders.

Testimony from Experts and Others.

The Megantic Consolidated Copper Mining Company and its valuable estate is fully described in a recent issue of the Economist in part as follows:

"It promises an early out-put which, for a present or permanent investment, will at once be an attraction to investors. Boston is largely interested in lake copper stocks—Calumet at $225 to $230, Old Dominion at $12 to $15, Copper Queen at $6.00, Oceola at $30, Pewabic at $13, with the whole line fairly active, will at once place the Megantic Consolidated of Canada in active demand. The richness and extent of the product, and the present availability of the plant ensure active work at the mine and the most encouraging prospects for profitable results. In presenting this new Company before investors, the promoters do so with the full belief in the intrinsic value of the proposition. A thoroughly developed copper mine, the product

of which has found a ready sale on the English market for years past, is an opportunity rarely met with even in Boston. The proposition is placed before the investing public, not as a prospect; it is a live mine, having seven shafts down from 90 feet to 700 feet in depth, with all the necessary machinery for active operations. With American capital, a conservative Boston and Cambridge board of control, this new Copper Company has an assured future which investors can readily look at from a positive standpoint. To those with a preference for investment in copper stocks, the Megantic Consolidated is prepared to offer such without the usual delay incident upon the work preliminary to development; and the management does not hesitate to invite the fullest investigation, believing the results will prove immediate and highly profitable to all who are seeking a legitimate investment. The company extends a hearty invitation to all who desire to examine the product of the mine, at the office, 95 Milk Street, Room 12, where the business manager has on exhibition an attractive display of ore, said to be, by experts who have examined it, the richest copper specimens ever shown in Boston."—[Economist, November 19, 1881.

GEORGE H. PEIRCE, Agent of Halifax Copper Mine, said:

"On the whole, I look upon the Leeds (now the Megantic) Mine as one of the richest, if not the richest, in Can-

ada, and I believe there is a great future before it; and many years of labor will require to be spent before the deposit will be sensibly diminished."

PROFESSOR GEORGE I. CHASE, (formerly of Brown University) says of the probable yield of the Mine:

"If we suppose the copper-bearing bed to underlie the entire northerly and northeasterly slope of the hill, for which there is good reason, it must have an area of not less than 120 acres. If we judge of the whole bed from the portions that have been reached, we may expect that out of the whole area of 120 acres, at least 40 acres will be workable and as highly charged with copper as the section lying about Kent's Shaft. This, at 1210 superficial fathoms to the acre, will give 82,970 tons of 20 per cent. ore, worth in the market $6,471,738. To remove this ore, with a daily production of 14 tons, would require about 20 years. I have visited no mine in Canada whose permanent character seems to me to be so well established, or whose value can be placed on so reliable a basis of calculation, as this mine. The copper-bearing bed in the neighborhood of Kent's Shaft has proved rich in ore, and I have little doubt that it will retain its richness over a wide area. The unusual thickness of the bed makes the removal of the ore comparatively easy and inexpensive."

DR. LOUIS V. BOUVÉ after a visit to the property, says:

"I have carefully examined the Harvey Hill Copper Mining property and can say it is one of the most wonderful copper regions it has ever been my fortune to visit. My opinion of the property is that it is capable of producing larger results in profit than any copper mine now known on this continent. If people doubt the statement they should go and see the property, which must surely satisfy all who take the trouble. Twenty-five years' experience in these matters, both in foreign countries and this, causes me to speak with emphatic indorsement."

CHARLES T. JACKSON, Geologist and State Assayer, said:

"The copper ores of Harvey Hill Mine exist in the state of inter-stratified beds, gash veins and lenticular masses associated with quartz. It is upon the inter-stratified beds, which are of great dimensions and extend with the strata to unknown depths, that the miner chiefly relies. These beds are very thick in one locality, certainly more than 10 feet, for they have been cut into to that extent without finding their borders. The ores are, first, copper pyrites containing 34 per cent. of copper; erubescite or purple ore, containing from 60 to 70 per cent; and copper glance or vitreous copper ore, containing 78 1-2 per cent. The purple or vitreous ores are much more distinct than in the Acton

Mine, and the richer ore is more abundant at Harvey Hill. A chemical analysis of a specimen of pure copper glance gave the following result:

Metallic copper	78.47
Sulphur	18.54
Iron	1.66
Silica	0.33
Sulphur lost	1.00
	100.

A sample of the mixed erubescite gave:

Metallic copper	71.20
Sulphur	20.00
Iron	8.30
Silica	0.50
	100.

From a consideration of all the data, I am of opinion that the Harvey Hill Mine may be wrought at a large profit, and that the supply of copper ores within reach of mining operations at that place will be enough to employ miners for a great number of years. If the ores extend to an unlimited depth, the mine of course will prove inexhaustible, and thus far the ores have been found to be most abundant and rich in the lower parts of the mine."

T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., Chemist and Mineralogist, of the Government Geological Survey of Canada, said in 1872:

"I have been well acquainted with the Harvey Hill Mine from the commencement of operations there, and am convinced that it is a deposit of great extent and richness, unequalled, in my opinion, by any known in the Province of Quebec."

Messrs. J. Lewis & Son, Copper Brokers, Liverpool, wrote in 1872:

"The ore is of unusually high percentage, and commands the highest price ruling in the market, being preferred to Chili Regulus."

An Ancient Record.

Among the ancient records of the Jesuits, of Canada, there is an item which may be of interest:

"An upheaval took place, at a very early date, which extended in a direct line from the northerly end of Lake Champlain to Quebec, parallel to the St. Lawrence." This record states that along the line of this upheaval are to be found the richest ores of copper in the world. We can not say how true this may be, but the principal copper mines of Canada — Harvey Hill, Capelton, Acton and Bolton — are all on this line. An account of the Harvey Hill Mine can be found in Sir William Logan's Geological Report of Canada.

Important Testimony.

Dr. Bouvé in a recent communication states the fact that in his opinion the Harvey Hill Copper Field is a much richer property than any other mine in Canada. He says the people in all the region far and near have considered the Harvey Hill Copper Mine a bonanza from the very start, and they are glad Yankee capital and enterprise have been largely successful in securing the property. Some of the best men in Canada are connected with it and will lend their aid to the enterprise.

The Company desires not to make comparisons with other properties, believing there is no necessity with such an outlook as possessed by the Megantic Copper Company of Harvey Hill. It is sufficient to say that all the evidences show it is not probably surpassed for richness in the world.

The late Professor John B. Perry of Cambridge, who was considered as eminent authority as this country has ever

possessed in geological and mineralogical matters, said, after a careful examination of the various rich mineral regions of this continent, that he regarded the possibility of wealth from mining far greater in the Megantic region of Canada than any that could be named. The copper especially he considered to be of a superior quality and the quantity unequalled. He regarded the Megantic region far ahead of the Lake Superior Copper Field, or in fact any other he had seen or heard of. In his judgment, which was very acute and accurate, he believed the time was near at hand when all he had predicted for this copper field would be realized to its fullest extent, and immense wealth be obtained from it.

Prof. Perry was the intimate friend, associate and co-laborer with the elder Agassiz, and it is well known the latter had the most implicit confidence in the judgment of the former.

The value of ore taken from the several shafts on this property up to the time work ceased, in 1878, is very large, reaching, from all the evidence at hand, well into the millions. The former company or owners divided between them in one year, so we are informed from the records, the sum of £5000 each. Surely a very handsome amount, considering the manner of working employed.

Heretofore, the entire copper product from Harvey Hill has been transported twenty-two miles by team; now, it is

only eight miles to the Quebec Central Railway at Broughton, with the early promise of a branch railway to Leeds, which will be built through the Company's property.

The ore has been shipped to Swansea, England, for reduction in the past, and at a much greater cost than should be allowed or even possible with the present facilities at hand. If it paid to ship ore so far, as it surely did, at such a cost, will it not certainly pay with smelting works, built on the property, of large modern capacity? All that the Company require, now, to carry on the business as desired, is a smelter of large capacity which is about being contracted for. Every other mining appliance and requirement is in working order at the mine to carry on the business successfully.

THE NEW YORK MINING AGE, of December 1st, 1881, says:

"The Megantic Copper Company of the Province of Quebec, whose offices are now in Boston, has created a sensation in copper mining circles by the exceptional richness of its property. It is probably one of the coming bonanzas."

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY.

[COPY.]

WALTER HAMILTON, Mineralogist and Assayer, 120 Williams street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4th, 1880.

From the Harvey Hill Mine, Canada. Metal, copper. Weight of metal per ton of 2000 lbs., 862 lbs., 8 oz., metal. Value, $163.87 1-2 in coin per ton. I certify that the above is my report of assay of the sample of copper.

WALTER HAMILTON, Assayer.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS NO. 2156.

[COPY.]

W. FRENCH SMITH, Ph. D., State Assayer of Mass.,

To D. GILBERT DEXTER: The samples of ore marked Megantic Copper Company, received from you, submitted to me for analysis, contains in 2000 pounds, 1004 pounds

av. of copper. Its value, at 18 cents per pound, is $180.72 —copper 50.2 per cent.

W. FRENCH SMITH,
235 Washington Street, Boston.

DECEMBER 8, A. D., 1881.

A correspondent visiting Canada on a business trip, and finding time to visit the Harvey Hill Copper Field, thus describes his visit in The Cambridge Tribune of December 23d, 1881: . . . "We were wonderfully surprised at what we saw and learned about this Megantic copper, and especially the abundance of ore and its unparalleled richness. The morning after our arrival two heavy blasts were made in the Kent shaft, from which some of the richest ore we ever examined was taken, and all around on every side hung masses of copper wealth ready for the drill, powder and fuse. An examination of the veins of copper, for the distance of from half a mile to a mile, reveals the fact that the copper is not far from what could be safely termed inexhaustible. The best expert, as well as practical testimony, demonstrates the fact that no mining property in all Canada can, in the least degree, approach it in value. It is a bonanza in the best and truest sense, which any person can see by visiting the property. . . . An engineer who was on the ground informed us that from an actual estimate, at a carefully-made figure, there must be over one million

dollars in copper on the ground dump, estimating the metal at eighteen cents per pound. The estimate of unmined ore has been given by mining experts at from fifty to one hundred million dollars, after cost of mining and reduction. So far as that is concerned, we are unable to compute it, but it is sufficient to say that five true fissure veins exist of great richness. A railroad is now projected from Broughton, eight miles distant, through this Megantic Copper Mining Property to the village of Leeds, eight miles beyond. It is expected, from all we heard, that the road will be built another summer, thus placing the mines in direct and quick transit. . . . ."

From a glance it can be seen what the testimony of a most competent expert, fully capable of judging in such matters, is, as to what the immediate results in product from the dump would be. With such an amount of wealth as $1,000,000 lying ready for the smelter, it is not a hard matter to determine how soon the stock will be able to pay a dividend.

As to the quantity or quality of the ore there can be little or no question. All testimony in the past or present gives but one result, and that is, "it is the best copper property we know anything about." The last blasts, previous to the printing of this Prospectus, were made as late as December 16th, 1881, and show fully as rich copper as any that have been made.

FINALLY.

The Megantic Consolidated Copper Mining Company, having organized for actual and positive work, invite the most careful examination of the claims they present. The intent of those composing this company is for legitimate work and progress on a thoroughly business basis.

Only a small amount of treasury stock will be sold, as the owners prefer to retain it for future advancement, as they are positive nothing has been presented of late years to equal it in intrinsic value. With this end in view, the original corporators have placed their own individual stock in the hands of the Treasurer and pledged themselves, in writing, not to sell a share of the stock belonging to them at present.

The public will be welcomed at the office of the Company, No. 95 MILK STREET, Room 12,

Boston, U. S. A.

NEW

ENGLAND OFFICE

OF THE

MEGANTIC CONSOLIDATED

COPPER : MINING : COMPANY,

IN N. Y. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.'S BUILDING,

95 MILK STREET, ROOM 12,

BOSTON, MASS.,

U. S. A.